

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 12044:2005+A1:2009

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Stroji za izdelavo obutve ter izdelkov iz usnja in njegovih imitacij - Rezalni in izsekovalni stroji - Varnostne zahteve

Footwear, leather and imitation leather goods manufacturing machines - Cutting and punching machines - Safety requirements

Maschinen zur Herstellung von Schuhen, Leder- und Kunstlederwaren - Stanzmaschinen - Sicherheitsanforderungenh STANDARD PREVIEW

Machines de fabrication de chaussures et d'articles en cuir et en matériaux similaires -Machines de coupe et de poinçonnage - Prescriptions de sécurité

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61.060	Obuvala		

Machines and equipment for leather and fur production Footwear

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Footwear, leather and imitation leather goods manufacturing machines - Cutting and punching machines - Safety requirements

Machines de fabrication de chaussures et d'articles en cuir et en matériaux similaires - Machines de coupe et de poinçonnage - Prescriptions de sécurité Maschinen zur Herstellung von Schuhen, Leder- und Kunstlederwaren - Stanzmaschinen -Sicherheitsanforderungen

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Foreword

This document (EN 12044:2005+A1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 201 "Leather and imitation leather goods and footwear manufacturing machinery - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12044:2005.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-07-16 and includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 2006-12-13.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags \mathbb{A}_1 .

The modifications of the related CEN Corrigendum have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by the tags AC.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

A) For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

0 Introduction

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100-1.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this European Standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

This European Standard contains safety requirements for cutting and punching machines. It is aimed at designers, manufacturers, suppliers and importers.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for A the design and operation of the 1.1 machines defined in 1.2.

It takes account of intended use, foreseeable misuse A) and A component and system failure.

This European Standard applies for cutting and punching machines used in the manufacture of footwear, 1.2 leather and imitation leather goods and other related components. This European Standard applies to the following cutting and punching machines:

- swing arm cutting presses with manual or powered swing arm;
- manual and automatic travelling head cutting presses with powered travelling head;
- manual and automatic beam cutting presses;
- punching and perforating presses;
- C-frame cutting presses.
- iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW This European Standard is not applicable to: 1.3
- mechanical presses;
- SIST EN 12044:2005+A1:2009
- presses intended for working cold metal; g/standards/sist/ab021ddf-f26d-4fc3-8990-
- 5cd8b0f49ff6/sist-en-12044-2005a1-2009 - fastening, riveting, stitching, stapling, bending or folding machines;
- quillotines, shears and similar machines;
- shoe and leather presses as described in EN 12203.

1.4 This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the footwear, leather and imitation leather goods manufacturing machinery A defined in 1.2 (A), when it is used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4) and is intended for operation in applications by trained persons.

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This European Standard deals with material feeding and handling devices, when attached to the 1.5 machine.

1.6 This European Standard is not applicable to A deleted text I machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 294:1992, Safety of machinery – Safety distance to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs

EN 349 (A), Safety of machinery – Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

 A_1 deleted text A_1

EN 547-1 (A), Safety of machinery – Human body measurements – Part 1: Principles for determining the dimensions required for openings for whole body access into machinery

EN 547-2 (A), Safety of machinery – Human body measurements – Part 2: Principles for determining the dimensions required for access openings

EN 574:1996, Safety of machinery – Two-hand controls devices – Functional aspects – Principles for design

A EN 894-1 (A), Safety of machinery – Ergonomics requirements for the design of displays and control actuators – Part 1: General principles for human interactions with displays and control actuators

A EN 894-2 (A, Safety of machinery – Ergonomics requirements for the design of displays and control actuators – Part 2: Displays

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EN 894-3 (A), Safety of machineryrts Ergonomics requirements for the design of displays and control actuators – Part 3: Control actuators 5cd8b0f49ff6/sist-en-12044-2005a1-2009

EN 953:1997, Safety of machinery – Guards – General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards

 A_1 deleted text A_1

EN 981:1996, Safety of machinery – System of auditory and visual danger and information signals

EN 982:1996, Safety of machinery – Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components – Hydraulics

EN 983:1996, Safety of machinery – Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components – *Pneumatics*

A EN 999 (A), Safety of machinery – The positioning of protective equipment in respect of approach speeds of parts of the human body

EN 1005-3 (A), Safety of machinery – Human physical performance – Part 3: Recommended force limits for machinery operation

EN 1088:1995, Safety of machinery – Interlocking devices associated with guards – Principles for design and selection

A EN 1837 A Safety of machinery – Integral lighting of machines

► EN ISO 11688-1 (A), Acoustics – Recommended practice for the design of low-noise machinery and equipment – Part 1: Planning (ISO/TR 11688-1:1995)

EN ISO 12100-1:2003, Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)

EN ISO 12100-2:2003, Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 2: Technical principles (ISO 12100-2:2003)

EN ISO 13849-1:2008, Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849-1:2006) [A]

EN ISO 13850:2008, Safety of machinery – Emergency stop – Principles for design (ISO 13850:2006) (A)

EN 12545:2000, Footwear, leather and imitation leather goods manufacturing machines – Noise test code – Common requirements

EN ISO 14122-2 (A), Safety of machinery – Permanent means of access to machinery – Part 2: Working platforms and walkways (ISO 14122-2:2001)

EN 60204-1:2006 (A), Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements (I) (IEC 60204-1:2005 (modified)) (A)

EN 60529:1991, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)

EN 60947-4-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - *Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters (IEC 60947-4-1:2000)*

EN 60947-5-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electro-mechanical control circuit devices (IEC 60947-5-1:2003)

EN 61496-1:2004, Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment – Part 1: General requirements and tests (IEC 61496-1:2004 modified) 05+(1-2009)

CLC/TS 61496-2:2006, Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment – Particular requirements for equipment using active optoelectronic protective devices (AOPDs) (IEC 61496-2:2006)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100-1:2003 apply. Additional definitions specifically needed for this European Standard are added below.

3.1

automatic cutting press

machine where the tool repeats continuously or intermittently all functions without manual intervention between each cycle (see also Figures 11 and 12)

3.2

beam cutting press

machine in which the striking surface is attached to the beam which moves vertically and is supported at either end (see also Figure 5)

NOTE In this type of machine the striking surface and the cutting surface are of approximately equal surface area.

3.3

beam cutting press with articulated die carrier not attached to the beam

beam cutting press equipped with an all-round movable cutting die support arm as well as a pivoted die support with centering and clamping device for chucking single cavity cutting dies (see also Figure 8)

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3.4

beam cutting press with receding head

beam cutting press where the beam at the top of its stroke is also capable of horizontal movement in order to clear the cutting surface (see also Figure 6)

3.5

c-frame cutting press

machine having a striking surface and a cutting surface contained within a 'C' frame, which is capable of vertical powered movement only (see also Figure 10)

3.6

cutting pad

machine part which provides the surface on which cutting takes place

3.7

cutting press

machine designed to transmit energy to a cutting tool for the purpose of cutting or punching material. When the machine can execute a cycle of consecutive cuts without the need for additional operator commands, it is defined as an "automatic cutting press"

3.8

cutting surface

total area available against which the tool can act when cutting

3.9

cutting tool STANDARD PREVIEW 'eh tool consisting of a blade or a die with one or two edges pre-shaped or a punch through which the press transmits energy for cutting

3.10

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feed system equipment which can be part of a machine and which mechanically assists the presentation of material to be cut at the press working area (see 3.13). This can include:-1204

- tray feeder (a powered or manually operated table used as a cutting surface in a beam or punching press) See 3.22;
- power driven feed rollers usually on the feed side;
- reciprocating clamping arrangements, for example: the gripper system.

3.11

material support area

flat surface outside the cutting area where the material is supported to be visually inspected to let the operator optimise the cut position

3.12

press head

part of the machine carrying the striking element, or moving directly vertically during the cutting, carrying the striking surface

3.13

press working area

zone of a machine between the striking surface and material supporting area, including the cutting tool, where the cutting and punching operations take place

3.14

punching and perforating press

machine in which the striking surface, supported under a stationary cutting surface by a ring frame, is capable of vertical powered movement only (see also Figure 9)

NOTE The striking surface and the cutting surface are of approximately equal surface area.

3.15

recurring access

access between striking plate and cutting pad between each normal working cycle

3.16

striking element

part of the press head in motion during cutting or punching

3.17

striking element return

return of the striking element to its rest position

3.18

striking surface

part of the press head in contact with the tool during cutting

3.19

swing arm cutting press

machine having a stationary lower cutting surface corresponding to the total available working area and an arm, containing the moving striking surface, able to swing in an arc horizontally over the cutting surface

This includes two possible versions, namely:

manual swing arm (see also Figure 2), DARD PREVIEW

powered swing arm (see also Figure B) dards.iteh.ai)

3.20

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travelling head cutting press machine having a stationary lower suffiger surface corresponding to the total available working area and a smaller upper striking surface, mounted on a movable head, able to move horizontally across the cutting table (see also Figure 4)

3.21

tray feeder

movable table used as a cutting surface in a beam or punching press (see also Figure 7)

3.22

working cycle

all the machine movements needed to make a single cut or punch

List of significant hazards 4

4.1 This clause contains all the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as far as they are dealt with in this European Standard, identified by risk assessment as significant for this type of machinery and which require action to eliminate or reduce the risk.

The significant hazards of cutting and punching machines are outlined in 4.3 to 4.8.

4.2 The danger zones that may lead to mechanical hazards are illustrated in Figures 2 to 13. The lay-out of the machine is informative only. The list of significant hazards is based upon A) EN ISO 14121-1 (A). Before using this European Standard it is important to carry out a risk assessment of AC cutting and punching machines (AC) to check that its significant hazards are identified in this clause.

	Danger zone	Source of hazard	Type of hazard	Machine with hazard; see Figure					
4.3	Mechanical hazards								
4.3.1	The zone between striking and cutting surface (marked T in figures)	The closing stroke of the striking surface onto the cutting surface	Crushing	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13					
4.3.2	The zone of press head movements (marked S1 in figures) and the clearance	The moving press head	Impact	3, 4, 6, 11, 12					
			Drawing-in and trapping	3, 4					
	between head and side frame (marked S2		Crushing	3, 4, 11, 12					
	in figures)		Abrasion	2, 3, 4					
4.3.3	The zone of press head movement (marked S1 in figures)	The falling die	Impact	6					
4.3.4	The zone between striking surface or cutting surface and tool (marked L in figures)	The closing movement of: - the striking surface onto the	Cutting or severing	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13					
		or eh STANDA - the tool onto the cutting surface		2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10					
			shearing.ai)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13					
4.3.5	The drawing-in zone for rotating and pinching parts	Transmission machinery and feeding systems ps://standards.tteh.ai/catalog/standa 5cd8b0f49ff6/sist-en-1	Entanglement Drawing-in and trapping Crushing ⁵ a1-2009	4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13 3-8990-					
4.4	Electrical hazard								
	Electrical contact, direct	or indirect caused by:	Electric shock, burns						
	- Component failure								
	- Insulation failure								
	- Incorrect design, in specification of electron	stallation or component strical equipment							
4.5	Noise								
	Noise generated by:			1					
	- action of the tool being worked	on the material or component	Hearing loss, interference with						
	- hydraulic unit		speech communication and						
	- pneumatic exhausts	- pneumatic exhausts							
	- press head movem	ents	pnysiological disorders						

Table 1 — List of significant hazards

	Danger zone	Source of hazard	Type of hazard	Machine Figure	with	hazard;	see
4.6	Functional disorder						
	Fault in energy supply (irregularity, failure, unexpected reconnection)		Hazards generated by inadvertent movement and/or process start up				
	Failure of control system (malfunction of safety devices and machine controls)		All possible hazards generated by unexpected dangerous movement (unexpected start or closing movement)				
			Unexpected dangerous movement				
4.7	High pressure fluid						
	High pressure fluid ejection or ejection of a burst component part due to failure of hydraulic unit (broken hoses, fittings and tubes)		Burns and injury from hot oil or tubing in pressure				
4.8	Neglecting ergonomic principles NDARD PREVIEW						
	Excessive efforts during loading/unloading (standards.ite		Musculo-skeletal injury/repetitive strain injury				
	Incompatibility of machine design (in the working area) with human anatomy and ards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/al 5cd8b0f49ff6/sist-en-12044-20		Musculo-skeletal injury/repetitive strain)- oinjury 009				
	Bad working posture		Fatigue				
	Poor control, lay-out and graphics		Fatigue (psychological stress)				
	Poor lighting	Fatigue of eyes					

Table 1 — List of significant hazards (continued)



Key

- 1 control unit
- 2 swing arm
- 3 cutting surface
- 4 striking surface

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https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab021ddf-f26d-4fc3-8990-Figure d $^{8}b0$ fSWingt arm cutting press



Key

- a) TOP VIEW
- b) SIDE VIEW
- 1 cutting surface
- 2 swing arm
- 3 striking surface
- 4 control device
- 5 tool
- zone L
- zone S1
- zone T

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Figure 2 — Danger zones for manual arm cutting press